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County of the Soke of Peterborough

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1963

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1962

G. NISBET, M.B., Ch.B.(Ed.), D.P.H., R.C.S.(Ed.)

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COUNTY OF THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH

MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As constituted 30th April, 1962)

COUNTY ALDERMAN Dr. J. HUNT

(Chairman of the County Council)

COUNTY ALDERMAN A. COLLINSON

(Vice-Chairman of the County Council)

(*ex-officio*)

Chairman :—

COUNTY COUNCILLOR C. GREENWOOD

Vice-Chairman :

COUNTY ALDERMAN P. ADAMS

COUNTY ALDERMAN MRS. M. C. COOK

COUNTY ALDERMAN MRS. A. PHILPOT

COUNTY ALDERMAN W. YOUNG

County Councillors :—

G. W. S. BURDETT
Mrs. E. H. FEAR
S. G. GASCOINE
G. MATTHEWS
Mrs. E. E. L. SAVAGE
G. TAYLOR
DR. H. M. WEAVER

Co-opted Members :—

Miss M. E. PERCIVAL
Mrs. J. N. STATON
Dr. D. F. TIERNEY
Dr. N. A. WALKER

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF—1962

County Medical Officer of Health :—
GEORGE NISBET, M.B., CH.B. (ED), D.P.H., R.C.S. (ED).

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health :—
WILLIAM GIBB SMEATON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-law

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :—
DIANA O. McKNIGHT, M.B., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H.
(Resigned 31.3.62)

Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss I. Sylvester, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.
Health Visitors	Miss F. Coles, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.
	Miss M. Gerrard, S.R.N., H.V. CERT.
	Mrs. P. Proctor, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.
	Miss M. Julyan, S.R.N., S.R.C.N., H.V. CERT.
	Mrs. D. A. Vyse, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.
	Mrs. B. Sewter, S.R.N., H.V. CERT.
Student Health Visitor	Miss C. Hendricks, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 10th July, 1962)
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	Mrs. M. Gorton, S.R.N., B.T.A.
Home Help Organiser	Mrs. I. M. Winham
Assistant Home Help Organiser (part-time)	Mrs. M. Riddington
Home Teacher for the Blind	Miss D. E. Elkington
Administrative Assistant	J. J. Dunford
Senior Social Welfare Officer and Mental Health Officer	G. Smith
Assistant Social Welfare Officer and Mental Health Officer	J. W. Pettit
Trainee Social Welfare Officer and Mental Health Officer	D. W. Favell (from 1.10.62)
Midwives	Miss M. Ambrose, S.C.M.
	Miss M. R. Chapman, S.C.M.
	Mrs. J. F. George, S.C.M.
	Mrs. S. A. Greaves, S.R.N., S.C.M.
	Miss E. E. Lepper, S.R.N., S.C.M.
	Miss M. Needham, S.R.N., S.C.M.
	Mrs. J. D. Steward, S.R.N., S.C.M.
	Miss J. Wood, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Nurses

Mrs. M. Latchford, S.R.N., (Barnack area).
Mrs. J. Seaward, S.R.N. (Helpston area).
Mrs. E. Sismey, S.R.N. (Castor area).

District Nurses employed by the Florence Saunders Nursing Association:— (on an agency basis)

Mrs. J. Ashpool, S.R.N.	(City area)
Mrs. J. E. Douglass, S.R.N.	,,
Miss H. Hinchcliffe, S.E.N.	,,
Mrs. B. W. Ingle, S.R.N.	,,
Mrs. B. Schrey, S.E.N.	,,
Mrs. M. E. Coston, S.R.N.	,,

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

District	*Medical Officer of Health*	*Public Health Inspector*
City of Peterborough	W. G. Smeaton M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.	J. Hall, M.S.I.A. CERT. R.SAN.I., A.M.I.SAN.E.
Peterborough Rural District	Diana O. McKnight, M.B., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H. (resigned 31.3.62)	M. R. Gibbs, A.R., SAN. I. M.S.I.A.
Barnack Rural District	Acting Medical Officer of Health George Nisbet, M.B., CH.B.(ED), D.P.H., R.C.S.(ED.). (from 1.4.62).	D. W. Griffiths, M.S.I.A., A.R. SAN.I.

COUNTY COUNCIL FOR THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH

To : The Chairman and Members of the County Council of the Soke of Peterborough.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fifteenth Annual Report on the health services.

Population

The estimated population for mid-1962, as given by the Registrar-General, is 77,400, which is an increase of 1,520 since mid-1961. Fifty years ago the population of the County was 45,101, but it is only in recent years that there has been any striking annual increase. In the last two years the population has increased by 7,360 according to the estimate of the Registrar-General.

Statistics

The following statistics show at a glance the Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, etc., for 1962, compared with recent years :—

	1962	1961	1960	1959
Birth Rate	18.9	18.9	20.5	19.2
Death Rate	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.7
Infant Mortality Rate	12.9	17.3	20.8	23.3
Maternal Death Rate	0.66	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.05
Cancer Death Rate	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.03

Comments

The birth rate of 18.9 is the same as in 1961 and is again higher than the national average of 18.0.

There has been a striking reduction in the infant mortality rate, which has fallen to a new low level of 12.9, compared with a rate of 21.4 for England and Wales as a whole. The infant mortality rate in the Soke of Peterborough must be one of the lowest in the country.

The death rate of 10.3 is the same as for 1961, and is again lower than the rate for England and Wales, which is 11.9.

142 deaths were due to cancer, or 16.4 per cent. of the total for the year. 33 of the deaths were due to malignant disease of the lung or bronchus.

It is interesting to note that whereas the death rate for cancer in the Soke of Peterborough in 1912 was 1.4 per 1000 of the population, the death rate from the principal epidemic diseases 50 years ago was 1.17. In that year (1912) there were 78 notified cases of diphtheria, with ten deaths. There was one death in the County from measles in 1960. Since then there have been no deaths due to infectious diseases.

Accidents accounted for 38 deaths, 15 of these being due to motor vehicle accidents, three more than in 1961.

Cost of the Health Services

The return prepared by the Society of County Treasurers of the cost of local health services for the year 1961-62 shows that in the County of the Soke of Peterborough the cost per 1000 of the population is, except for day nurseries, well below that of the national average.

The costs are as follows :—

	Soke			*All Counties*		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Day Nurseries	41	4	0	38	0	0
Child Welfare Centres	70	12	0	94	18	0
Midwifery	95	4	0	135	2	0
Health Visiting	57	6	0	82	10	0
Home Nursing *	49	15	0	52	17	0
Vaccination & Immunisation	107	1	0	173	14	0
Ambulance Service	263	1	0	348	9	0
Domestic Help *	31	5	0	198	3	0
Administration	185	18	0	219	15	0

* (The lowest in the country.)

Housing

In view of the importance now attached to housing, the following quotation from the County health report for 1912 may be of interest :

> " The housing accommodation in the City of Peterborough is considerably above the average. The majority of the houses have 3 bedrooms and a fair amount of air space at the back. There are still, however, about 40 back-to-back houses in the City. There are over 200 houses with no through ventilation, but no cellar dwellings are now in occupation. Yards serving groups of dwellings are in many instances unpaved or only cobbled. Windows in many houses exist which cannot be opened and in even the better class of artisan house the most important room, the larder, is under the stairs and is unventilated or ventilated into another room.

During the last years 172 new houses have been built by private enterprise, and last year (1911) a tenement house was erected privately ; it contains 8 self-contained rooms, each room being let at a rental varying from 1/4d. to 1/10d. a week. 7 rooms are let to single persons and 1 to a married couple.

There is a demand for 1 and 2-roomed houses in the City suitable for widows, widowers, and old age pensioners. Several of such houses have had to be closed lately, and as the average rental of larger houses is 3/6d. considerable inconvenience is being caused to a very deserving section of the public."

We have certainly moved a long way since rooms could be obtained for 1/4d. per week, and rents of larger houses were 3/6d. per week and therefore beyond the means of the poorer classes.

Staff

Dr. McKnight, the Assistant Medical Officer, resigned at the end of March 1962 to take up the post of Deputy County Medical Officer for Holland (Lincs) and up to the time of writing this report it has not been found possible to fill this vacancy. Consequently I am still acting as Medical Officer of Health to the Peterborough and Barnack Rural Districts, and to the Ketton Rural District in Rutland.

A trainee social welfare and mental health officer was appointed on the staff and took up duties on October 1st, 1962. There has been no change in the office staff during the year.

I should like to express my thanks to my colleague, Dr. Smeaton, for his help and to the Chairman and members of the County Health Committee for their continued support.

Finally I should like to express my gratitude to the many voluntary bodies and individuals who assist in so many ways, and also to my own staff in the County Health Department who have contributed so much to the smooth running of the service.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE NISBET,

County Medical Officer.

August, 1963.

SECTION A

STATISTICS

Area of the Administrative County	53,464
Population (Census 1961)	74,442
,, 1962, Mid-year estimate	77,400
Rateable Value (April 1st, 1963)	£2,675,772. 0. 0.
Estimated Product of a penny rate	£11,224.

	Soke of Peterborough	*England & Wales*
Live Births. Males 756, Females 710 Total	1,466	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	18.9	18.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.4	
Stillbirths. Males 14, Females 16. Total	30	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	20.0	18.1
Total live and stillbirths	1,496	
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)	19	
Infant mortality rate :		
Total (per 1,000 live births)	12.9	21.4
Legitimate (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	12.4	
Illegitimate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	21.0	
Neonatal (first four weeks) mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.9	
Early Neonatal (under 1 week) mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.2	15.1
Perinatal (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined) mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	30.0	
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	1	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.66	0.35

Area

The area of the Administrative County remains the same, viz, 53,464 acres.

Population

District	*Estimated mid-1962*
City of Peterborough	63,430
Peterborough Rural District	8,230
Barnack Rural District	5,740
Administrative County	77,400

The estimated population for mid-1961 was 75,040. It will be noted, therefore, that according to the Registrar-General's estimate, the population of the County has increased by 1,520, i.e., an increasc of 1160 in the City, 230 in the Peterborough Rural District, and 130 in the Barnack Rural Dirtrict.

Births

The number of births assigned to the County was 1,466 (comprising 756 males and 710 females), thus giving a birth rate of 18.9 per 1000 of the population as compared with 18.0 for England and Wales.

95 of the 1,466 children born in the County in 1962 were illegitimate (6.4 per cent, compared with 5.2 per cent in 1961).

The number of live births and birth rates in each area of the County were:-

Area	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Rate*
City of Peterborough	622	597	1,219	19.2
Peterborough Rural District	82	72	152	18.7
Barnack Rural District	52	41	93	16.2
Administrative County	756	710	1,466	18.9

Stillbirths

The number of stillbirths registered was 30 (14 males and 16 females), compared with 21 in the previous year. The rate per 1,000 total births was 20.0, as compared with 14.3 in 1961, and with 18.1 for England and Wales.

Infant Mortality

The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was 19 (11 males and 8 females) as compared with 25 in 1961. Of these there were two illegitimate infant deaths. The rate per 1,000 related live births was thus 12.9, which is the lowest ever recorded, and compares with a rate of 21.4 for England and Wales. The previous lowest rate was 17.3 in 1961. There has been a gradual reduction in the infant mortality rate in the County since 1956.

The numbers and rates in each district of the Administrative County per 1,000 births were as follows :—

City of Peterborough	17	Rate	14.0
Peterborough Rural District	1	,,	6.4
Barnack Rural District	1	,,	10.7
Administrative County	19	,,	12.9

It is most satisfactory to note that our infant mortality rate for 1962 is as much as 8.5 **below** that of the national average.

The following table shows the live birth rates and infant mortality rates in England and Wales for the years 1950-1962, and, for comparison, similar details for the Soke of Peterborough

	England and Wales		Soke of Peterborough	
Year	*Live Births per* 1,000 *population*	*Infant Mortality*	*Live Births*	*Infant Mortality*
1950	15.8	29	14.9	20
1951	15.5	29	15.4	29
1952	15.3	27	15.3	20
1953	15.5	26	16.4	26
1954	15.2	25	15.8	22
1955	15.0	24	16.8	27
1956	15.7	23	17.6	29
1957	16.1	23	18.1	24
1958	16.4	22	18.9	25
1959	16.5	22	19.2	23
1960	18.1	22	20.5	20
1961	17.4	21	18.9	17
1962	18.0	21	18.9	12.9

The causes of the 19 infant deaths (as recorded on the death certificates) were as follows :—

Congenital Malformations	7
Prematurity	4
Broncho-Pneumonia	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	2
Atelectasis	2
Congenital heart disease	1
Gastro-enteritis	1

15 of the infants died in hospitals or maternity units attached to hospitals, and four died at home.

15 of the 19 deaths of infants occurred under one week of age, giving an early neo-natal mortality rate of 10.2, compared with a rate of 9.7 in 1961.

Maternal Mortality

There was, unfortunately, one death during the year associated with childbirth. This was a woman aged 41 who died at a Maternity Unit from (a) intra-cranial haemorrage ; (b) toxaemia of pregnancy. This was the first maternal death in the County for four years.

Deaths

The total number of deaths assigned to the County by the Registrar-General after adjusting for outward and inward transferable deaths, was 801, as compared with 788 in 1961. This gives a crude death-rate of 10.3 per 1,000 population. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.9 per 1,000 home population, compared with a rate of 12.0 in 1961.

446 of the 801 deaths in the Soke of Peterborough occurred in males, and 355 in females.

The following chief causes of death accounted for 78% of the total deaths during the year, viz :—

Coronary disease, angina	163
Cancer	142
Vascular lesions	105
Other heart diseases	66
Other circulatory diseases	35
Bronchitis	32
Pneumonia	50
Accidents	38

The deaths classified in age periods (Registrar-General's figures) are :—

0 — 1 years	19
1 — 5 ,, ...	4
5 — 15 ,, ...	1
15 — 25 ,, ...	4
25 — 45 ,, ...	28
45 — 65 ,, ...	183
65 — 75 ,, ...	220
75 years and over	342
Total	801

It will be noted that 70% of the deaths occurred in persons aged 65 years and over.

There were 142 deaths from cancer in the Soke of Peterborough in 1962 (ten more than in the previous year) giving a death rate of 1.8 per 1,000 of the population. 33 of the deaths were due to malignant disease of the lung or bronchus, 31 being males and 2 females.

There were 13 deaths in females from carcinoma of the breast (one more than last year) and 19 deaths from malignant disease of the stomach (one less than last year).

I append a Table showing the causes of the 801 deaths in the County during the year 1962, the figures being those issued by the Registrar-General, and for comparison those in 1961.

Causes of Death	*All ages* 1962	(1961)
Tuberculosis Respiratory	4	(4)
Tuberculosis Other	1	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	(1)
Other infective and parasitic disease	1	(3)
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	19	(20)
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	33	(29)
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	13	(12)
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	9	(4)
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	68	(67)
Leukaemia	5	(4)
Diabetes	8	(7)
Vascular lesions of nervous systems	105	(126)
Coronary disease, angina	163	(140)
Hypertension with heart disease	8	(7)
Other Heart Disease	66	(81)
Other Circulatory Disease	35	(37)
Influenza	1	(1)
Pneumonia	50	(44)
Bronchitis	32	(34)
Other disease of Respiratory System	9	(3)
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	(9)
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	(5)
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	(3)
Hyperplasia of Prostate	7	(11)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	—
Congenital malformations	7	(8)
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	93	(73)
Motor vehicle accidents	15	(12)
All other accidents	23	(33)
Suicide	10	(9)
Homicide	1	(1)
	801	(788)

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children

(Section 22)

A. Care of Mothers

The number of births notified in the area under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by transferred notifications was :—

	Live births	*Stillbirths*	*Total*
Domiciliary	541	5	546
Institutional	889	24	913
	1430	29	1459

Details of all notifications are transmitted to the health visitors, who begin visiting after the tenth day.

Ante-natal clinics are held at " The Gables " Maternity Hospital, Peterborough for patients who have booked for admission to Maternity Units of the Regional Hospital Board.

No doctors' and ante-natal clinics are held under the auspices of the Local Health Authority ; all women are attended ante-natally by their own doctor.

Midwives Ante-Natal clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centre at the Town Hall and at the Centre at Dogsthorpe. Blood testing is not carried out at these clinics, but the majority of general practitioners make these tests, and arrangements are made for me to receive the results of all blood tests, except those carried out by practitioners in Stamford. All women have a general examination by their own doctor for fitness to receive gas and air analgesia.

During the year 1962, 824 women attended these clinics (649 being new cases) and the total attendances were 2,776 compared with 2,667 made by 798 women in 1961.

Mothercraft classes are held weekly at the Town Hall and Dogsthorpe Welfare Centres, and during the year 1962 292 mothers attended these classes, compared with 306 in 1961.

Invitations to attend the classes are sent by post from my office to all expectant mothers, including those who have booked for admission to the Maternity Units.

Relaxation courses for expectant mothers are also held at the Town Hall and Dogsthorpe clinics. During the year 232 mothers attended these courses.

The Mothers' Clubs which meet monthly at the Town Hall and Dogsthorpe Centres, and the parents' Club associated with the Walton Centre continue to be well attended. They provide an excellent media for health education, and information about public health and home safety measures.

Maternity outfits are provided free of charge to those mothers who are confined in their own homes. The number of maternity outfits issued during the year was 518.

Each year three cups are presented at the Mothers' Club Annual Party, usually held in January, viz :—

(1) Home Safety Cup for mothers. This is won by the mother who makes the best home safety suggestions, etc.

(2) " Janet Nisbet " cup for fathers. Again for the best home made toy, or home safety device.

(3) Knitting Cup—given for the best knitted garment.

Unmarried Mothers and Care of Illegitimate Children

Arrangements for the care of unmarried mothers are made in liaison with the Peterborough, Rutland and District Moral Welfare Committee, which is a voluntary organisation.

Applications were received in 1962 for the admission of ten unmarried mothers to maternity homes at the expense of the Local Authority.

B. Care of Children

Child Welfare Centres

Twelve child welfare centres were maintained by the Local Health Authority during the year, one more than in 1961. A new clinic was opened in the village of Bainton in 1962. The 12 clinics are situated as follows :—

(1) Town Hall, Peterborough	—	Tuesday mornings and afternoons. Wednesday afternoons.
(2) Mountsteven Avenue, Walton, Peterborough	—	Monday and Thursday afternoons.
(3) Lawn Avenue, Dogsthorpe Peterborough	—	Monday and Thursday afternoons.
(4) Barnack (Village Hall)	—	Third Thursday afternoon each month.
(5) Bainton (Reading Room)	—	First Wednesday afternoon each month.
(6) Castor (Village Hall)	—	Second and Fourth Tuesday afternoons each month.

(7) Eye (Methodist Church Schoolroom)	—	First and Third Monday afternoons each month.
(8) Glinton (Village College)	—	First Thursday and Third Wednesday afternoons each month.
(9) Helpston (School Canteen)	—	Fourth Wednesday afternoon each month.
(10) Newborough (Forrester's Hall) now Dr. Fuller's Surgery	—	Second and fourth Tuesday afternoons each month.
(11) Werrington (Parish Hall)	—	First and Third Friday afternoons each month.
(12) Wittering (Sick Quarters R.A.F. Station)	—	First and Third Wednesday afternoons each month.

There are no voluntary child welfare centres in the County. Voluntary workers, however, assist at the Local Authority Clinics, and give much valuable service.

Toddler's Clinics are held fortnightly at the Town Hall, Dogsthorpe, and Walton, appointments being sent from my office. A medical member of my staff always attends these clinics.

I append a statistical record of the work performed at the child welfare clinics during the year 1962 :

Number of Centres provided at the end of the year	12
Number of children who first attended during the year and who, at their first attendance, were under 1 year of age	1029
Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in : 1962	853
1961	720
1960-57	901
Total number of children who attended during the year	2,474
Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :	
(*a*) Under one year	9,609
(*b*) One but under two years	1,586
(*c*) Two but under five years	837
Total attendances during the year	12,032

In 1961 a total of 11,869 attendances were made at our child welfare centres.

Premature Births

Babies weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth are classified as premature. Information on this point is supplied when the birth is notified.

90 premature live births were notified in the County during the year—6.2% of the total births. 69 of these occured in hospitals and 21 at home. In addition 11 premature stillbirths were notified, 10 being born in hospital and one at home.

A specially equipped premature baby cot is provided by the Local Health Authority, and is held at " The Gables," but is available to be taken to any address where it may be needed.

Day Nursery

One Day Nursery is maintained by the Local Health Authority. It is situated in Granville Street, Peterborough and has approved places for 45 children (15 aged under two years and 30 for children aged 2-5 years). The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 43, the average attendance during the year being 36.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulations Act, 1948

At the end of the year there were four premises registered under the Child Minders Regulations, accommodation being provided for a maximum of 91 children.

Dental Care

The Local Health Authority is not responsible for the School Health Service and therefore does not employ a Dental Officer. However, arrangements have been made between the Peterborough Joint Education Board and the County Council whereby expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age are treated by the School Dental Surgeon. The time allocated for this work is one half-day per week.

During 1962, 5 expectant and nursing mothers were examined and treated and made dentally fit. 64 pre-school children were also examined. 38 of these were found to require treatment and all received the necessary attention.

MIDWIFERY

(Section 23)

Thirty midwives were practising in the County at the end of the year, viz, eight as domiciliary midwives (all employed by the Local Health Authority), and 22 in institutions—employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act.

Cases attended by midwives are enumerated below :

	Doctor not booked	*Doctor booked* *Doctor present*	*Doctor booked* *Doctor not present*	*Total*	*Cases in Institutions*
Midwives employed by the Authority	—	81	462	543	
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committee	—	—	—	—	1255

The County Council midwives attended a total of 543 cases in 1962 (36.2% of the total live and stillbirths) compared with 535 cases (36%) in 1961, and 555 (37%) in 1960.

Analgesia

All the midwives employed by the Local Health Authority are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board. An apparatus is supplied to every midwife, and analgesia was administered during labour to 460 women (domiciliary confinements). Pethidine is also administered by the midwives in domiciliary practice, 355 such administrations being made in 1962.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

Seven full-time health visitors (including one tuberculosis health visitor) are employed by the Local Health Authority.

The following is a summary of visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year 1962 :—

(a) **Home Visits**

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during the year				3,243
Visits to expectant mothers	(*a*)	first visits	138	
	(*b*)	total visits		151
Children under 1 year of age	(*a*)	first visits	1,441	
	(*b*)	total visits		2,724

Children aged 1 and under 2 years	720
Children aged 2 but under 5 years	1,760
Other Cases : total visits	3,283
Total number of families or households visited by health visitors	7,260

(b) **Clinics**

Total number of attendances made by health visitors at local authority clinic sessions during the year	708
Total number of attendances made by whole-time tuberculosis visitors at chest clinic sessions	197

Liaison arrangements between General Practitioners and Hospital with Local Health Service

Up to the present no arrangements have been made in this area for health visitors to work with particular general medical practitioners or groups of practitioners. There is, however, close co-operation between the general practitioners who, if they consider necessary, refer any special cases to the health visitor concerned.

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

In the City of Peterborough home nursing is undertaken by the Florence Saunders Nursing Association on an agency basis. Six whole-time nurses are employed, four of whom have cars for which they receive the appropriate allowance.

In the rural areas of the County three full-time district nurses are employed by the Local Health Authority. Each nurse in the rural area has a car so the whole district is adequately covered. The nurses reside at Barnack, Castor, and Helpston.

I append details of the work carried out by the district nurses during the year 1962 :—

	No. of Cases	*No. of Visits*
Medical	613	21,344
Surgical	134	3,757
Tuberculosis	7	414
Maternal Complications	4	8
Others	71	310
Totals	829	28,833

In 1961 a total of 25,170 visits were made by the district nurses to 871 patients. Of the 829 cases visited by the district nurses in 1962, 507 were patients who were aged 65 years or over at the time of the first visit.

No night service is provided but evening visits are made by the nurses where necessary.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

Vaccinations against smallpox and diptheria immunisation are carried out by general practitioners, the fees for completed record cards being paid for by the Local Health Authority.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is carried out by the general practitioners in the City--with the exception of one practice—the fees again being paid for completed record cards by the Local Authority. Most of the doctors practising in the rural areas prefer to leave poliomelitis vaccination to the County Health medical staff.

Triple antigen (for immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) is available (free of charge) to general practitioners, and tetanus vaccine, where patients have not previously received triple antigen, is also available, free of charge, upon application to the County Health Department.

Further information with regard to vaccination and immunisation is given under Section C of this Report (Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and Other Diseases).

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The County Council is responsible under the National Health Service Act, 1946, for arranging the conveyance of sick and injured persons who are unfit to travel by ordinary means of transport, where the necessity arises.

The area covered by the County Ambulance Service is as follows :—

District		*Type of call*
City of Peterborough		All calls
Peterborough Rural District		All calls
Barnack Rural District		Mental and Infectious illness
Old Fletton Urban District Norman Cross Rural District Connington Parish	Hunts	All calls
Crowland District (Holland, Lincs.)		Emergency & Infectious cases

The Ambulance Service, operating in combination with the Fire Brigade, continues to operate with efficiency.

Eighteen full-time ambulance driver/attendants are employed and the service is augmented by the Hospital Car Service (organised by the W.V.S.) and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Peterborough.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the County Ambulance Service in 1962 :—

	Total Patients	*Total Miles*
Directly Provided Service		
Ambulances	10,287	71,810
Sitting case vehicles	9,246	63,954
Supplementary Services		
Hospital Car Service	1,668	69,553
Totals	21,201	205,317

The following statistics indicate the growth of the demands on the Service during the past ten years :—

Year ending 31st March	*Population of served area*	*Patients*	*Mileages*	*Establishment Staff*	*Establishment Vehicles*
1954	82,221	13,441	165,895	15	6
1955	83,860	12,829	164,811	15	6
1956	84,320	13,569	160,783	15	6
1957	85,420	12,699	155,830	15	6
1958	83,140	14,535	173,430	15	6
1959	83,935	16,268	176,935	15	6
1960	84,675	17,066	182,699	15	6
1961	86,320	18,758	188,078	16	6
1962	91,030	20,750	191,582	18	7
1963	92,840	23,482	211,269	18	7

V.H.F. radio was installed in 1958. In 1962 a full-time ambulance control officer was appointed.

Training of Personnel

The Ambulance/Driver Attendants re-qualify in first aid every two years and, like most ambulance services in the country, a small amount of training is carried out during the very rare and short periods when there is a lull in their duties.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

Tuberculosis

The responsibility of the Authority is in relation to prevention, care and after-care. Treatment of tuberculosis is provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

One full-time Tuberculosis Health Visitor is employed by the County Council. She works in close co-operation with the Chest Physicians of the Regional Hospital Board, and in addition to assisting them at the Chest Clinic, she carries out home nursing of tuberculosis patients ; visits contacts to investigate home conditions and to persuade them to attend the Clinic for examination, and carries out Mantoux testing of children etc.

Beds, bedding, open-air shelters and nursing requisites are available for patients being nursed at home, although the need for open-air shelters has now practically ceased.

Tuberculous patients receive domestic help if required, and five such patients were assisted during the year. The district nurses also paid a total of 414 visits to seven tuberculosis patients during 1962.

Free T.T. milk is provided in necessitious cases.

The statistical tables and other information with regard to tuberculosis are given under Section C. of this Report.

Other Types of Illness

For the care and after-care of non-tuberculosis sick, patients discharged from hospitals, etc., any necessary nursing care and attention is provided through the Council's Home Nursing Service.

As with the tuberculous, domestic help is available, and 321 chronic sick persons received domestic help during the year.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

Nursing equipment and apparatus required by patients being nursed at home, such as wheel chairs, bed rests, bed pans, mackintosh sheeting, etc., is provided, on loan, by the Local Health Authority.

Problem Families

A Liaison Meeting is held periodically with the Superintendent Nursing Officer, Children's Officer, Moral Welfare Worker, N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, health visitors and others, at which the County Medical Officer presides. At these meetings families are discussed and a line of action decided upon in individual cases.

Apart from problem families, we are also called upon, as a Welfare Department, to deal with family problems, the most common being quarrels between neighbours. Debts caused by hire purchase commitments, alcoholism, and disputes between husband and wife, or between other members of the family are also matters the welfare officers of the Authority are called upon to deal with.

Every effort is made by the Local Authority to prevent the break-up of families by the provision of domestic help in the case of mental and emotional instability on the part of the parents, by arranging the admission of younger children to a Day Nursery or Nursery School, by advice and help from health visitors, the Moral and Social Welfare Officers, and by help from the W.V.S. etc.

Health Education

Leaflets and pamphlets on many aspects of health, home safety, fire precautions, immunisation and vaccination, food hygiene, etc., are distributed through the clinics and are freely available to members of the public.

Many leaflets and posters dealing with the question of smoking and cancer were placed in schools, clinics, doctors' surgeries, etc., but I must confess that I am doubtful about the cumulative effect, for I notice that many of my medical colleagues smoke as much as ever, and the common room in many schools seems thick with tobacco smoke whenever the teachers gather there.

It is also deplorable, in my opinion, that in almost every television play, and in popular programmes such as "Coronation Street," "Compact" and even "Emergency Ward 10" many of the actors, including the women, are constantly seen with a cigarette in their mouths.

Surely to ban smoking on T.V. would do far more good than the £12,000 the Government is spending on spreading information about the dangers of smoking.

It is **example** rather than information which is needed, and this can be given, without cost, by teachers, doctors, councillors, T.V. actors, sportsmen, clergymen and others to whom the young look for guidance.

One wonders how far the Government is serious in its propaganda against cigarette smoking, when it is remembered that £870 million was collected in excise duty on tobacco, compared with a total expenditure of £772 million on the National Health Service.

While the cigarette manufacturers spent £20 million in advertising their wares, local authorities spent £10,000 on spreading information about the dangers of smoking. No wonder the tobacco companies are winning the battle, for they managed to extract £1074 million out of the pockets of smokers. Does it cause them sleepless nights, I wonder, that in England and Wales out of 54,735 male deaths from cancer last year, 20,279 or 37 per cent were due to cancer of the lung.

The County Medical Officer, medical and lay members of his staff, health visitors and social welfare officers gave talks and lectures in the course of the year, and the local press is always ready to publish articles on aspects of health. By these means an endeavour is made to keep the public health conscious.

Chiropody Service

The chiropody service is organised through the Peterborough Old People's Welfare Committee, which is a voluntary organisation. The County Council makes a grant of £650, to include the cost of this service.

A charge of 2/6d. per treatment is made and the chiropodists attend either at the home of the patient, or the recipient can attend at one of the "sessional" places, the most popular being at the Day Centre in the Broadway Club. The average cost per treatment is 3/1d.

The following information about the chiropody service has been given to me by the Secretary of the Peterborough Old People's Welfare Committee.

The service is increasing each week. The numbers now receiving treatment are shown in the statistics below, but the total of 1277 at March 31st, 1963 is a nett increase of 144 over the figure at 31st March last.

Allocation of cases	*Domiciliary*	*Day Centre*	*Total*
"X"	278	62	340
"Y"	415	141	556
"Z"	334	47	381
Totals	1027	350	1277

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

At the end of the year 45 part-time domestic helps were employed. They are under the supervision and direction of the Home Help Organiser (Mrs. Winham) and of a part-time Assistant Home Help Organiser (Mrs. Riddington).

Details of the cases assisted in the year under review are :—

(1)	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	86
(2)	Tuberculosis	5
(3)	"Chronic sick" including aged and infirm	321
(4)	Others	66
	Total	478

As will be seen the majority of the cases assisted (nearly 70 %) were suffering from "chronic sickness", including aged and infirm.

The standard to users of the service is 4/6d. per hour, and the standard charge for maternity cases is £6. 15s. od. per week. The workers are paid 3/7d. per hour ; the gross cost of the Service per working hour being 5/2d.

Although the cost of the service has been steadily increasing (four years ago the workers were paid 3/3d. per hour) if viewed from a wider economic angle, it is probably the cheapest and most effective form of help that can be provided for certain cases of chronic sickness.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

(Section 51)

Administration

The Mental Health Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee consists of eight members of the County Council and three co-opted members, and meets on the third Tuesday of each month. This Committee deals with all the matters relating to the care of the Mentally Disordered.

Staff

The County Medical Officer of Health is in charge and is Medical Advisor to the Committee. There is one Social Welfare Officer (who is also Senior Mental Welfare Officer), one Mental Welfare Officer, and a new appointment on the staff of the County Medical Officer—that of Student Trainee Assistant. The intention is that the latter should have two years experience in the Department, and then be sent on a two-year Training Course for Social Welfare Officers. The Chief Clerk, Public Health Department, acts as Mental Welfare Officer in the absence of other Officers.

Staff—Junior Training Centre

The Junior Training Centre has a staff of one Supervisor, three Assistants, and two Junior Trainees, and the Committee has agreed, in principle, to the employment of two additional Assistants in the New Year.

Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards

Co-operation, which has always existed between the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, and this Authority, has continued at a high level throughout the year. Frequent personal contact at all levels has been an encouraging feature, and I feel that it is as essential for the staff to get to know each other, as it is for each of them to know their patients.

Prevention, Care, and After-Care

Many cases which have been referred to the Department from numerous sources have been seen and interviewed by my staff. In a number of cases, thanks to their persuasive methods, cases who would normally have required hospital treatment had they been left at home any longer, have reported to their doctors, with the result that successful treatment has been given.

Another major feature has been the large number of talks given to all types of organisations on the subject of Mental Health. I have always felt that by giving talks to small organisations, the work of informing the general public is made much easier. On the other hand, I would emphasise that results of benefit from Mental Health Work must not be over-estimated to the general public, and that we must keep our feet on the ground as to what results can, as yet, be obtained.

My Officers prepare Social Reports on all cases which are admitted compulsorily and, later, at the request of the Medical Superintendent, visit them on their discharge. It is also found very helpful to visit the patient whilst in hospital. The free access given by the Medical Superintendent has helped considerably with the rehabilitation of the patients, as action for care in the community can be taken whilst the patient is still in hospital. Valuable reports which I continue to receive from the Medical Superintendent on the patients' treatment and progress whilst in hospital are always of great use when follow-up visits are made, and I would like, here, to pay tribute to this great co-operation we have with Dr. Cole and his staff at Rauceby Hospital.

Compulsory Admissions

There has been no reduction in the number of admissions, and I can only repeat that there is possibly a hard core of mentally afflicted patients, for whom there is no course other than compulsory admission. It may well take many years before we can hope for any lessening in the number of such removals.

Cases dealt with under the Mental Health Act, during the year, were as follows :—

Mental Health Act, 1959	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Informal patients	51	70	121
Section 29	18	22	40
Section 25	—	1	1
Section 60	1	—	1
	70	93	163

The age groups of these cases were as follows :-

	Males	*Females*
16 — 20	4	—
21 — 30	12	11
31 — 40	17	37
41 — 50	13	9
51 — 60	12	13
61 — 70	10	15
70 + ...	2	8

The number of cases in Psychiatric Hospitals on 31st December, 1962 was as follows :—

Name of Hospital	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
St. John's Hospital, Lincoln	—	5	5
Kingsway Hospital, Derby	—	1	1
Carlton Hayes Hospital, Leicester	1	1	2
The Towers Hospital, Leicester	—	3	3
Leavesden Hospital, Abbots Langley	1	—	1
Mapperley Hospital, Nottingham	—	1	1
Rauceby Hospital, Sleaford	64	84	148
	66	95	161

Mentally Sub-Normal

Ascertainment

The successful ascertainment of all mentally retarded children has continued during the past year as I, in my capacity of County Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Services, and as Principal School Medical Officer, continued to see all children in the area. My thanks are once again due to the Consultant Child Psychiatrist, who has been very helpful when cases of difficulty have arisen.

During the years, it became increasingly obvious that the Junior Training Centre, which was completed in 1959, would no longer cope with the large number of children attending. The Committee decided that an extension should be built, and Ministry approval of this scheme has been received.

The Committee also decided that an Adult Training Centre was essential, and have agreed to provide such a building before 1965. The site has already been agreed upon, and it is hoped that a start will be made on the building in 1964.

Training of the Mentally Sub-Normal

At the end of the year, there were 56 mentally sub-normal children in attendance at the Junior Training Centre. I continue to be more than impressed over their behaviour, which is always of the highest standard.

In June, a picnic was held at a farm, about ten miles from Peterborough. A field was made available by Mr. R. G. Pike, and tea, sandwiches, and cakes were provided. All concerned had a lovely day out, and the weather was very kind to us on this occasion. Also, in June, a public Open Day was held at the Centre, and over 130 people visited and passed through. Their interest was evinced by the number of questions asked, and their general enthusiastic comments on all that was taking place.

A new feature was the Harvest Festival, which was held in September. The children brought produce, which was put on show, and at a short Harvest Festival Service a Church of England and Methodist Minister officiated. After the Service, a number of the children visited a local Old People's Home, and presented the produce to the residents.

A generous gift of two especially built chairs was received from the Peterborough branch of the Spastics Society. These were for two mentally sub-normal and spastic children who are attending the Centre. The value of these chairs to the children is immeasurable, and helps a great deal in their training and I am also pleased in the interest shown by the Spastics Society.

A new technique in training and teaching was tried during the year. This was through the medium of colours and music which brought out the concentration of the children which is so essential in the training of the mentally sub-normal. Further efforts on play through discipline, to bring out the child's conversational ability were tried, and I would like to report that I am very pleased with the results so far obtained.

On the 31st December, 1962, the following mentally sub-normal persons were in Hospitals, on Leave, and under Supervision :

In Hospitals	*Males*	*Females*	*Totals*
St. John's Hospital, Peterborough	13	—	13
Stoke Park Hospital, Nr. Bristol	5	4	9
Bradwell Grove Hospital, Nr. Burford	1	—	1
Little Plumstead Hospital, Nr. Norwich	23	11	34
Great Barr Hospital, Nr. Birmingham	1	—	1
Lisieux Hall, Nr. Chorley, Lancs.	1	—	1
Rampton Special Hospital	—	1	1
Risbridge Home, Haverhill	5	—	5
Royal Eastern Counties Hospital, Colchester	—	1	1
Nayland Hospital, Nayland, Colchester	—	12	12
Calderstone Hospital, Whalley, Blackburn	1	—	1
Riversfield Home, St. Neots.	1	—	1
Harmston Hall Hospital, Nr. Lincoln	—	1	1
	51	30	81
Mentally Sub-Normal on Leave	2	1	3
Mentally Sub-Normal under Supervision	39	42	81
Mentally Sub-Normal Awaiting Admission to Hospital	1	4	5

Accommodation Waiting List

No children on the Waiting List for the mentally sub-normal were admitted to Hospitals during the year 1962. Three children were admitted to Hospitals for periods of Short-Term Care. How many of the parents of children who are on this Waiting List, continue to cope with the many difficulties of looking after these handicapped children at home, especially when they have families, fills me with admiration quite often, and it grieves me tremendously that we have to have waiting lists, and long years of waiting for admission to institutional care, in this region.

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service is available for the conveyance of patients to psychiatric hospitals, and their most helpful co-operation in all cases has been much appreciated.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

WELFARE SERVICES

Part III Accommodation

The County Council's functions under the National Assistance Act have been delegated to the Welfare Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee, and are under the direction of the County Medical Officer, who is also Chief Welfare Officer. Meetings of this Sub-Committee are held on the first Thursday afternoon of each month.

Applications for admission to Part III accommodation are investigated by the social welfare officers and are sanctioned by a small Sub-Committee of the Welfare Sub-Committee.

The following accommodation is provided :

St. John's Close			154
Vawser Lodge			40
Exeter Lodge			36

The present standard charges are £6. 17s. 1d. per week at St. John's Close, and £8. 4s. 6d. at Vawser Lodge and Exeter Lodge.

Blind

The County Council employs one full-time Home Teacher for the Blind (Miss D. E. Elkington). There is also a voluntary welfare committee.

The number of registered blind persons in the County at 31st December, 1962 was 142, viz. 62 males and 80 females. 99 of these were aged 65 years or over.

The following Table gives particulars of the blind and partially sighted (P/S) cases certified on Form B.D.8 in the County during 1962.

	Causes of Disability							
	Cataract		*Glaucoma*		*Retrolental Fibroplasia*		*Others*	
	Blind	*P/S*	*Blind*	*P/S*	*Blind*	*P/S*	*Blind*	*P/S*
(i) No. of cases registered during the year in respect of which section F of Form B.D.8. recommends:								
(a) No Treatment	1	1	1	—	—	—	12	1
(b) Treatment, medical surgical or optical	4	3	3	—	—	—	6	2
(ii) No. of cases at (b) above which, on follow up action, have received treatment	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	1

Deaf and Dumb

The Soke of Peterborough County Council makes a grant of £150 a year to the Northamptonshire and Rutland Mission to the Deaf, which continues to give valuable assistance—on an agency basis—to the welfare of the deaf and dumb in the County.

In the 34th Annual Report for the year ended March 31st, 1963, the following remarks are made about Peterborough :

" As has been said in the past, Peterborough runs, virtually, as a separate Mission, Mr. Gascoine, our Honorary Welfare Officer, looking after everything except the Church Services which are taken by myself (Rev. Kenneth Earle) and Mr. John Favell once a month. We are most grateful to Mr. Gascoine for for all that he does, and we are grateful to Mrs. Gascoine for the help she gives. It is possible that we may be able to start a Lipreading Class at Peterborough, taken by myself."

W.V.S. Work for the Welfare of the Elderly

I have received the following Report from the County Organiser of the Women's Voluntary Service with regard to the work for the elderly :

" Since my last Report the delivery of meals has increased to 200 weekly (180 in the City and 20 in the villages). The price to the recipient is now 1/- each meal twice weekly. Delivery is by ladies using their own cars.

Should the number of these needy cases continue to increase I am afraid I shall need help with transport, as our volunteers for this work is nearly at saturation point, especially during the long school holidays.

Last winter we started a Luncheon Club for the elderly at the Broadway Club. Commencing with 12, the number has now increased to 30 once weekly. The recipient pays the whole 2/- and the meals are supplied by St John's Close. If the number of people requiring the meal continues to increase we shall continue this service two days weekly."

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. Infectious Diseases

455 cases of infectious disease were notified to the District Medical Officers in 1962, compared with 1,864 in 1961, 371 in 1960, and 420 in 1959. The large number in 1961 was due to an epidemic of measles.

Scarlet Fever

One case only, occurring in the Barnack Rural District, was notified.

It is interesting to note that 50 years ago (1912) 76 cases of scarlet fever were notified in the County, with six deaths.

Whooping Cough

For the first time there were no notifications of this disease in 1962 which seems to indicate that triple antigen is having a marked effect in the prevention of whooping cough.

Measles

313 cases were notified in 1962, compared with 1,723 cases in 1961. Fifty years ago 21 children in the County died from measles, which was not then a notifiable disease.

Pneumonia

The number of notifications of pneumonia remains very much the same. Last year 24 cases were notified, compared with 26 in 1961.

Erysipelas

One case only was notified, which occurred in the City of Peterborough.

Puerperal Pyrexia

56 cases were notified—the same number as in 1961—all occurring in maternity units attached to hospitals in the City.

Food Poisoning

It is satisfactory to report that one case only of food poisoning was reported.

Tuberculosis

A total of 33 new cases were notified, viz. 27 of respiratory and 6 of non-respiratory disease. Last year only 8 cases of respiratory disease and 3 of non-respiratory tuberculosis came to notice.

Dysentery

24 cases of dysentery were notified, compared with none in 1961. This disease has been very prevalent in certain parts of the country and it is probable that far more cases occurred in the County than were officially notified.

Other Diseases

One case of malaria and one of infective hepatitis came to notice. I am glad to report that for the third successive year no cases of poliomyelitis were notified in the County.

The following Table shows the number of cases of each disease notified in the various sanitary districts :—

	Peterboro' M.B.	*Peterboro' R.D.*	*Barnack R.D.*	*Total*
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1
Measles	310	3	—	313
Pneumonia	24	—	—	24
Erysipelas	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	56	—	—	56
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis : Respiratory	20	5	2	27
Other	5	1	—	6
Dysentery	16	—	8	24
Malaria	1	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	1	1
Total	434	9	12	455

2. Vaccination and Immunisation

(a) Diphtheria Immunisation

The following Table shows the number of children who had completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria during the year 1962.

	Children born in years							
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-1957	1948-1952	Total
No. of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's areas in 1962	407	584	74	39	23	61	26	1214
No. of children who received a secondary (Reinforcing) injection	—	10	15	4	50	331	23	433

(b) **Whooping Cough Vaccination**

Whooping cough vaccine—the combined triple diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus antigen—is purchased by the Local Health Authority and provided to general practitioners as required.

The number of children who have completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Authority's area during the year ended 31.12.62 :

Year of Birth	*Number vaccinated*
1962	407
1961	584
1960	74
1959	39
1958	23
1953-1957	61
1948-1952	26
Total	1,214

(c) **Smallpox Vaccination**

The following Table shows the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out during the year :—

	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or re-vaccinated)					
Age at date of Vaccination	*Under 1*	1	2-4	5-14	15 *or* over	Total
Number Vaccinated	570	355	653	2056	1517	5151
Number Re-vaccinated	—	9	69	708	604	1390

In 1961, 813 persons were vaccinated and 168 re-vaccinated in the County.

The large increase in the number of vaccinations in 1962 was due to the occurrence of smallpox in the Bradford area early in the year.

(d) **B.C.G. Vaccination**

Details of the work carried out in 1962 are as follows :—

No. of persons vaccinated through the Authority's approved arrangements under Section 28 of the N.H.S. Act.

A. Contact Scheme

(i) No. skin tested	254
(ii) No. found positive	126
(iii) No. found negative	128
(iv) No. vaccinated	98

B. School Children Scheme

(i) No. skin tested	840
(ii) No. found positive	50
(iii) No. found negative	790

(e) **Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

I append details of poliomyelitis vaccinations carried out during the year 1962 :—

Children born in the year 1962	126
Children born in the year 1961	640
Children born in the years 1943-60	382
Persons born in years 1933-42	178
Others	325
Total	1,651

Number of persons who received three injections during the year	3,201
Number of persons who received four injections during year	1,951

3. **Tuberculosis**

(a) **Notifications**

During 1962, 27 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified, and six non-respiratory cases. In 1961 ten cases of respiratory and three of non-respiratory disease only were notified. Eight of the cases notified in 1962 occurred in patients other than British.

Particulars of the new cases notified, in age periods, are as follows :—

Age Periods	*Respiratory*		*Non-Respiratory*		*Total*	
	M	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*
2 — 5	—	—	1	1	1	1
5 — 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 — 15	1	1	1	1	2	2
15 — 20	1	1	—	—	1	1
20 — 25	2	3	1	—	3	3
25 — 35	5	1	—	—	5	1
35 — 45	1	1	—	—	1	1
45 — 55	4	1	—	—	4	1
55 — 65	3	1	—	1	3	2
65 — 75	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	18	9	3	3	21	12

The incidence of notifications of respiratory tuberculosis per 1000 of the population is 0.35, compared with 0.11 in 1961 ; 0.50 in 1960, and 0.46 in 1959.

(b) **Deaths**

Four deaths were attributed to respiratory tuberculosis in the County in 1962—all males. This gives a death rate of 0.05 per 1,000 of the population, the same as in 1961.

One female died from non-respiratory disease in 1962.

I append a Table in relation to tuberculosis of the lungs showing the number of notifications and deaths in the County during the last 20 years, and the incidence of deaths to new notifications :—

Year	*New Notifications*	*Deaths*	*Percentage of Deaths to Notifications*
1943	42	21	50.0
1944	43	11	25.8
1945	46	20	43.4
1946	43	23	53.4
1947	58	15	25.8
1948	28	19	67.8
1949	42	10	23.8
1950	73	10	13.7
1951	58	14	24.3
1952	84	9	10.7
1953	53	4	7.5
1954	77	5	6.5
1955	33	10	30.3
1956	35	5	14.3
1957	29	2	6.9
1958	27	5	18.5
1959	31	4	12.9
1960	36	1	2.7
1961	10	4	40.0
1962	27	4	14.8

It will be noted that during the ten year period 1953-1962 there have been 44 deaths in the County from respiratory tuberculosis, whereas in the previous ten-year period, 1943-52, there were 152 deaths.

(c) Residential Accommodation

Admissions to Sanatoria are arranged by the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, patients being usually admitted immediately their names are submitted to the Bed Finding Bureau.

During the year 32 patients from the Soke of Peterborough were admitted to Sanatoria, viz. : 23 males and nine females. At the beginning of the year 1962, 7 patients were already in Sanatoria, so that a total of 39 patients received in-patient treatment in 1962, most being in the Bourne Chest Hospital.

At the end of the year 7 patients from the Soke were in Sanatoria.

(d) Prevention of Tuberculosis

The Consultant Chest Physician (Dr. G. B. Royce) submits quarterly reports to the County Health Committee on the prevention of tuberculosis. A summary of Dr. Royce's reports show that a total of 1,073 contacts were examined at the Chest Clinic during 1962, compared with 1,024 in the previous year. 202 of these were new cases, compared with 160 cases in 1961.

4. Venereal Diseases

The one Venereal Disease Clinic in the area is situated at the Out-Patient Department of the Peterborough Memorial Hospital.

The clinical work and administration is the responsibility of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board. Dr. N. A. Ross is the Consultant Venereologist in charge of the Centre, and clinics are held as follows, to which patients can be referred direct without appointments :

Mondays	4.30 to 6.30 p.m.	Males
Tuesdays	10.30 to 12.30 a.m.	Females & Children
Wednesdays	5.30 to 7 p.m.	Males
Thursdays	4.30 to 6.30 p.m.	Females

251 patients attended the Clinic for the first time during the year 1962, compared with 242 in 1961 ; 253 in 1960 ; 201 in 1959, and 170 in 1958.

These were classified as follows :

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Syphilis	8	11	19
Gonorrhoea	33	14	47
Non-gonococal urethritis	64	—	64
Other conditions requiring treatment	37	26	63
Conditions not requiring treatment	36	18	54
Undiagnosed conditions	2	2	4
Totals	180	71	251

I am happy to report that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases of gonorrhoea—a total of 33 compared with 60 in 1961. There was a slight increase in the number of cases of syphilis—19 compared with 13 in the previous year.

The 251 new patients came from the following areas :—

County	*Syphilis*	*Gonorrhoea*	*Other Conditions*	*Total*
Soke of Peterborough	16	34	121	171
Huntingdonshire	2	1	5	8
Isle of Ely	1	4	23	28
Kesteven (Lincs.)	—	4	12	16
Northamptonshire	—	1	4	5
Other Areas	—	3	20	23
Totals	19	47	185	251

A total of 80 patients were under treatment or observation on January 1st, 1962 and 45 patients (35 males and 10 females) remained under treatment or observation on December 31st, 1962.

2,730 attendances were made by the patients attending the Clinic in 1962, compared with a total of 2,512 in 1961.

SECTION D.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

I have to thank Mr. R. E. Kilsby, the Chief Inspector of Foods and Drugs for the following report on the work carried out in the year 1962.

The County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority for those parts of the County other than the City of Peterborough, carry out the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the various Orders and Regulations associated therewith, relating to the composition, description and labelling of food and drugs. It will be remembered that I and my officers undertook this work on and after 1st June, 1962, so that whilst this is the Annual Report in fact it covers the work done only during seven months of the year.

During this period the total number of samples taken was 42. These samples were taken all over the rural parts of the county and much thought is given to seeing that a wide range of samples is obtained and unnecessary duplications avoided.

1. Samples examined for composition and quality

A list of samples examined for composition and quality is indicated in the table below :—

Article	*Satisfactory*	*Not satisfactory*	*Total*
Beef Curry	1	—	1
Blackcurrant Vitamin C. Health Drink	1	—	1
Butter	3	—	3
Currants	1	—	1
Instant Welsh Rarebit	1	—	1
Fruit Sauce	1	—	1
Lard	1	—	1
Liquor Chocolates	1	—	1
Malt Vinegar	1	—	1
Margarine	1	—	1
Pork Sausages	5	—	5
Sausages in Brine	1	—	1
Stewed Steak in Gravy	1	—	1
Strawberry Jam	1	—	1
Sweets	3	—	3
White Pepper	1	—	1
Milk	8	—	8
Total	32	—	32

The modern methods of processing and distribution in the milk trade have almost done away with the once very frequent deception of adding water to milk. Cases of the adulteration of milk are now very rare and it is pleasing to report that all the samples taken in the rural Soke were found to be satisfactory.

A sample of Butter Sweets were found to be properly described, since they had been made from real butter. A sample of Beef Curry had a meat content of 48% which can be considered to be satisfactory. A product sold as Blackcurrant Vitamin Drink and said to contain a quantity of Vitamin C was found to be properly described.

Sometimes products sold as "Washed Currants" are found to contain considerable quantities of dirt and stones so they the term "Washed" is not appropriate. A sample taken in the county was found to be very clean.

At the end of meat rationing in 1953, pork sausages were required to contain at least 65% of meat and beef sausages, 50% of meat. Since that time there has been no legal standard for the meat content of sausages, and the government have several times refused to make one. Nevertheless, the Public Analysts have continued to regard these figures as being proper ones and numerous prosecutions have been instituted up and down the country against vendors of sausages which contained less meat than this. If such a standard was considered reasonable in 1953, it is my view that it cannot be considered unreasonable in conditions of today, and systematic sampling of sausages has commenced in the country during the past year. It is therefore pleasing to report that all the samples of sausages taken in the county had a meat content in excess of this figure. An informal sample of pork sausage was considered by the Public Analyst to contain too much fat, but a repeat sample was subsequently obtained and this was considered to be satisfactory.

During the period immediately before Christmas there was a considerable trade in chocolates which are said to contain liquor. A sample of such liquors submitted for analysis showed that the liquid filling contained 33⅓% of spirit 70° strength and this was considered by the Analyst to be satisfactory.

A wide range of other foods was submitted to the Public Analyst and in every case they were found to be satisfactory. Purchasers of foods in the county can be sure that it is most unlikely they will be sold a food which is wrongly described and not up to standard.

2. The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The County Council, as a Food and Drugs Authority, are required to licence and inspect the premises of processors and retail dealers in milk to see that the storage conditions are satisfactory. They are also required to undertake the sampling of milk for bacteriological and biological testing, to see that the milk is properly pasteurised, and that it is from tuberculosis and other milk-borne diseases such as Brucella Abortus and to see that it has adequate keeping qualities. During the year under review, eleven such samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory; all were reported to be satisfactory. Milk as sold in this country today is a far safer food than in the old days of the roundsman with bucket and dipping measure.

3. Anglia Clean Milk Bottle Campaign

Much the greatest trouble with milk today is the dirty milk bottle. Composition and quality have been tremendously improved; as mentioned earlier,

few, if any, cases of adding water to milk are found. It is, of course, an absolute offence for dairies to sell milk in an unclean bottle. But when it is realised that a modern dairy works at a speed of packing approaching two hundred bottles a minute and that their production may be hundreds of thousands of bottles a week, it will be seen that it is nearly impossible to ensure that one bottle in many hundreds of thousands should not in fact, be dirty.

Most of this trouble is caused by previous users of the bottle. The public will use milk bottles for holding paint, cement, motor oil, home perm liquids, and a variety of other substances which should never be put into a milk bottle. To examine the state in which some milk bottles are returned to a large dairy is a shocking reflection on that small percentage of the public who offend.

It is the responsibility of the trade to eradicate the dirty milk bottle but there is a public health interest in the problem since we are interested as local authorities in seeing that people get sound milk in pure bottles. It is certainly true to say that if that small unthinking percentage of the public who misuse bottles which are again going to contain food would stop doing it, the problem would soon disappear. The dairies employ " spotting " systems and expensive and efficient bottle washers, but with the numbers they have to deal with I cannot really believe that they will ever get a system which is infallible.

In an effort to educate the public, the trade and local authorities in the area have promoted an " Anglia Clean Milk Bottle Campaign". The whole object of the campaign is to get the public simply to rinse and return their bottles daily and to put nothing in the bottle.

The final answer to this problem may well be the introduction of carton milk, but until such time as this becomes possible, every effort must be made to stop the abuse of milk bottles. To achieve this end, the trade and local authorities are working together, for we both have a common object of clean milk in a clean bottle.

4. **The Labelling of Food Order**

Tins, packets, display cards and advertisements are continually being examined to see that they comply with this Order. During the period under review, objection was taken to claims made on a showcard in a shop which was felt to be beyond the bounds of strict truth. Upon the matter being pointed out to the shopkeeper, he immediately withdrew the offending ticket.

5. **Public Analyst**

Dr. W. W. Taylor, who has been the public analyst and consulting chemist for the Soke of Peterborough for many years, retired on 31st December, 1962. I have enjoyed the benefit of his advice for only a few months but I would like to place on record the keen assistance he gave to me, and to my predecessor, Mr. J. J. Cole, over so many years.

Dr. S. Greenburgh of Cambridge assumes the post of Public Analyst and Agricultural Analyst to the County Council with effect from 1st January, 1963.